BROWNING®

The Best There Is.

OWNER'S MANUAL

VERY IMPORTANT:

Save This Booklet. Carefully read this entire manual before using your new Browning firearm.

CITORI OVER/UNDER SHOTGUN

NEW GUN OWNERS RECORD

KEEP THIS RECORD FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Browning Model _____

Serial Number _____

Gauge / Caliber _____

Purchase Price _____

Purchased From _____

Date of Purchase _____

We are pleased that you have chosen a Browning Citori shotgun.

The Citori's proven superior performance has given it a well earned reputation for dependability and superb handling characteristics. Its uncommon quality — both in craftsmanship and function — will give you a keen sense of confidence. The Citori will always bring out your best.

Please feel free to write us immediately if you have any observations regarding its performance and operation.

Thank You,

BROWNING®

One Browning Place, Morgan, Utah 84050-9326
Distributed in Canada by Browning Canada Sports Ltd./Ltee, St-Laurent, Quebec
H4S 1W6

Printed in USA KP99032.5-95229

CITORI OVER/UNDER SHOTGUN

You Are Responsible For Firearms Safety

As a gun owner, you accept a set of demanding responsibilities. How seriously you take these responsibilities can be the difference between life and death.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR CARELESS OR ABUSIVE HANDLING OF ANY FIREARM. AT ALL TIMES HANDLE YOUR SHOTGUN AND ANY OTHER FIREARM WITH INTENSE RESPECT FOR ITS POWER AND POTENTIAL DANGER.

PLEASE READ AND UNDERSTAND ALL OF THE CAUTIONS, PROPER HANDLING PROCEDURES AND INSTRUCTIONS OUTLINED IN THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USING YOUR NEW FIREARM.

1 ***ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE OF YOUR SHOTGUN POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION*** even though you are certain the shotgun is unloaded. Never point any firearm at anything you do not intend to shoot. Be extremely alert and aware of all persons and property within the range of your ammunition.

2 ***NEVER RELY TOTALLY ON YOUR SHOTGUN'S MECHANICAL "SAFETY" DEVICE.***

The word "safety" describes a gun's trigger block mechanism, sear block mechanism, hammer block mechanism or firing pin block mechanism. These mechanical devices are designed to place your gun in a SAFER status. No guarantee can be made that the gun will not fire even if the "safety" is in the "on safe" position. The Citori has a thumb-operated top tang "safety" which blocks the gun's trigger. See "Operation of the Safety" on page 6 for instructions on operation of this gun's "safety. "

LIKE ANY MECHANICAL DEVICE, A "SAFETY" CAN SOMETIMES FAIL; IT CAN BE JARRED OR INADVERTENTLY MANIPULATED INTO AN UNSAFE CONDITION.

Mechanical "safeties" merely aid safe gun handling and are no excuse for pointing your shotgun's muzzle in an unsafe direction.

While it is a good idea to "test" your shotgun's mechanical "safeties" periodically for proper function,

NEVER TEST THE "SAFETY" WHILE YOUR SHOTGUN IS LOADED OR POINTED IN AN UNSAFE DIRECTION.

Safe gun handling does not stop with your gun's mechanical "safety" devices—it starts there. Always treat this shotgun with the respect due a loaded, ready-to-fire firearm.

3 ***WHENEVER YOU HANDLE A FIREARM OR HAND IT TO SOMEONE, ALWAYS OPEN THE ACTION IMMEDIATELY, VISUALLY CHECK YOUR SHOTGUN'S CHAMBERS.***

Make certain that they do not inadvertently contain any ammunition. ***Always*** keep the chambers empty and the "safety" in the "on safe" position unless shooting is imminent.

4 ***DO NOT TRANSPORT ANY LOADED FIREARM.***

Keep all firearms unloaded during transport whether stored in a holster, gun case, scabbard or other container.

5 ***HUNTING FROM ELEVATED SURFACES SUCH AS TREE STANDS IS DANGEROUS.***

Doing so may increase the risk of handling a firearm. The following rules should ***always*** be observed by you and those you hunt with: ***Always*** make certain that the stand being used is safe and stable. ***Always*** make certain that your firearm is unloaded when it is being taken up and down from the stand. ***Always*** make certain that your firearm is not dropped from the stand, or dropped while it is being taken up or down from the stand. ***Remember***, a loaded firearm may discharge when dropped.

6 ***BEWARE OF BARREL OBSTRUCTIONS,***

For the safety of both your gun and yourself. Mud, snow, and an infinite variety of other objects may

inadvertently lodge in a barrel bore. It takes only one small obstruction to cause dangerously increased pressures that may damage your gun and cause injury to yourself and to others.

BEFORE CHECKING FOR A BARREL OBSTRUCTION, BE CERTAIN NO LIVE ROUNDS ARE IN THE CHAMBERS. PLACE THE "SAFETY" IN THE "ON SAFE" POSITION.

After assuring yourself that the shotgun is completely empty, again, open the action and look through the barrels to be sure they are clear of any obstruction. If an obstruction is seen, no matter how small it may be, clean the bore with a cleaning rod and patch as described in "Cleaning Suggestions" on page 14. Before the first firing, clean the bore with a cleaning rod and patch, and wipe away any anti-rust compounds in the action/chamber areas.

7 ***ALWAYS UNLOAD YOUR SHOTGUN WHEN NOT IN USE.***

As a safety precaution, it is preferable to disassemble your gun for storage. Store your gun and ammunition separately - well beyond the reach of children. Take all safeguards to ensure your shotgun does not become available to untrained, inexperienced or unwelcome hands.

8 ***USE THE PROPER AMMUNITION.***

The barrel and action of this shotgun have been made with substantial safety margins over the pressures developed by established American commercial loads. Nevertheless, Browning can assume no responsibility for incidents which occur through the use of cartridges of nonstandard dimensions which develop pressures in excess of commercially available ammunition which has been loaded in accordance with standards established by Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's Institute (SAAMI).

BE ALERT TO THE SIGNS OF AMMUNITION MALFUNCTION. IF YOU DETECT AN OFF SOUND OR LIGHT RECOIL WHEN A SHELL IS FIRED, DO NOT LOAD ANOTHER SHELL INTO THE CHAMBER.

Open the action and remove all shells from the chambers. Glance down the barrels to make sure that a wad or other obstruction does not remain in the barrel. Completely clear the barrel before loading and firing again. Failure to follow these instructions can cause extensive damage to your gun and possible serious injury to yourself and others.

MAKE SURE OF ADEQUATE VENTILATION IN THE AREA THAT YOU DISCHARGE A FIREARM. WASH HANDS THOROUGHLY AFTER EXPOSURE TO AMMUNITION OR CLEANING A FIREARM.

Lead exposure can be obtained from discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms or handling ammuntion. Lead is a substance that has been known to cause birth defects, reproductive harm and other serious injury.

9 ***NEVER INSERT A SHELL OF THE INCORRECT GAUGE IN ANY SHOTGUN.***

The gauge of your shotgun is marked on the barrel. Store all cartridges of different gauges in completely separate and well-marked containers. Never store shells of mixed gauges in a common container or in your pockets.

EXAMINE EVERY SHELL YOU PUT IN YOUR GUN. DO NOT PUT A 20 GAUGE SHELL IN A 12 GAUGE GUN. DO NOT PUT A 28 GAUGE SHELL IN A 20 GAUGE GUN. DO NOT PUT A .410 BORE SHELL IN A 28 GAUGE GUN. NEVER PUT METALLIC CARTRIDGES OF ANY KIND IN A SHOTGUN. SPECIFICALLY, NEVER PUT CENTERFIRE RIFLE OR PISTOL CARTRIDGES IN A SHOTGUN CHAMBERED FOR .410 BORE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY TO YOU AND TO OTHERS.

The most certain way to bulge or rupture a barrel is to drop a smaller gauge shell into a larger gauge chamber. The smaller gauge shell will not fall completely through the barrel; its rim is caught by the front of a larger gauge chamber or at the larger gauge's choke. Your gun will misfire (with the chamber appearing to be empty). It is then possible to load the correct gauge shell behind

the smaller gauge shell. If the correct gauge shell is then fired, the result will be a so-called "12-20, 20-28 or 28-.410 burst" which can cause extensive damage to your gun and possible serious injury to you and to others.

10 ***USE SHELLS OF THE CORRECT LENGTH.***

Do not use 3" or 3 1/2" shells in a barrel with a 2 3/4" or 2 1/2" chamber, or 3 1/2" shells in a barrel with a 3" chamber. Doing so can result in a build-up of dangerously high pressures that may damage your gun and possibly cause serious injury to yourself or others. The size of the chamber is inscribed on the side of the barrel.

11 ***DO NOT SNAP THE FIRING PIN ON AN EMPTY CHAMBER — THE CHAMBER MAY NOT BE EMPTY!***

Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun, even though you are certain the gun is unloaded.

12 ***KEEP YOUR FINGER AWAY FROM THE TRIGGER WHILE UNLOADING, LOADING OR UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO SHOOT.***

13 ***BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET AND BACKSTOP.***

Particularly during low light periods. Know the range of your ammunition. Never shoot at water or hard objects.

14 ***ALWAYS UNLOAD YOUR SHOTGUN'S CHAMBERS BEFORE CROSSING A FENCE, CLIMBING A TREE, JUMPING A DITCH OR NEGOTIATING OTHER OBSTACLES.***

Never place your shotgun on or against a fence, tree, car, or other similar object.

15 ***WEAR EYE AND EAR PROTECTION WHEN SHOOTING.***

Unprotected, repeated exposure to gunfire can cause hearing damage. Wear ear protectors (shooting ear plugs or muffs) to guard against such damage. Wear shooting glasses to protect your eyes from flying particles. Always keep a safe distance between the muzzle of your firearm and any persons nearby, as muzzle blast, debris and ejecting shells could inflict serious injury. Also, wear eye protection when disassembling and cleaning your shotgun to prevent the possibility of springs, spring-tensioned parts, solvents or other agents from contacting your eyes.

16 ***DROPPING A LOADED GUN CAN CAUSE AN ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE***

even with the "safety" in the "on safe" position. Be extremely careful while hunting or during any shooting activity, to avoid dropping any firearm.

17 ***IF YOUR GUN FAILS TO FIRE, KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION.***

Hold this position for a minimum of 30 seconds. Carefully open the action and remove the cartridge. If the primer or rim is indented, the cartridge should be disposed of in a way that cannot cause harm. If the primer or rim is not indented, your firearm should be examined by a qualified gunsmith and the cause of the malfunction should be corrected before further use.

18 ***BE DEFENSIVE AND ON GUARD AGAINST UNSAFE GUN HANDLING AROUND YOU AND OTHERS.***

Don't be timid when it comes to gun safety. If you observe other shooters violating any of these safety precautions, politely suggest safer handling practices.

19 ***BE CERTAIN YOUR SHOTGUN IS UNLOADED BEFORE CLEANING.***

Because so many gun accidents occur when a firearm is being cleaned, special and extreme care should be taken to be sure your gun is unloaded before disassembly, cleaning and reassembly. Keep ammunition away from the cleaning location. Never test the mechanical function of any firearm with live ammunition.

20 ***SUPERVISE AND TEACH FIREARMS SAFETY TO ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY, ESPECIALLY TO CHILDREN AND NON-SHOOTERS.***

Figure 1A

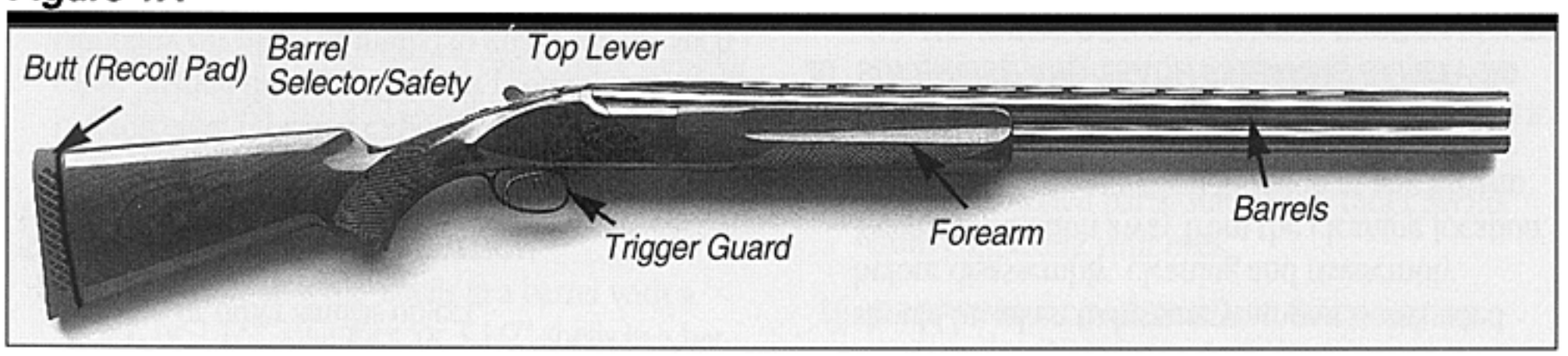


Figure 1B

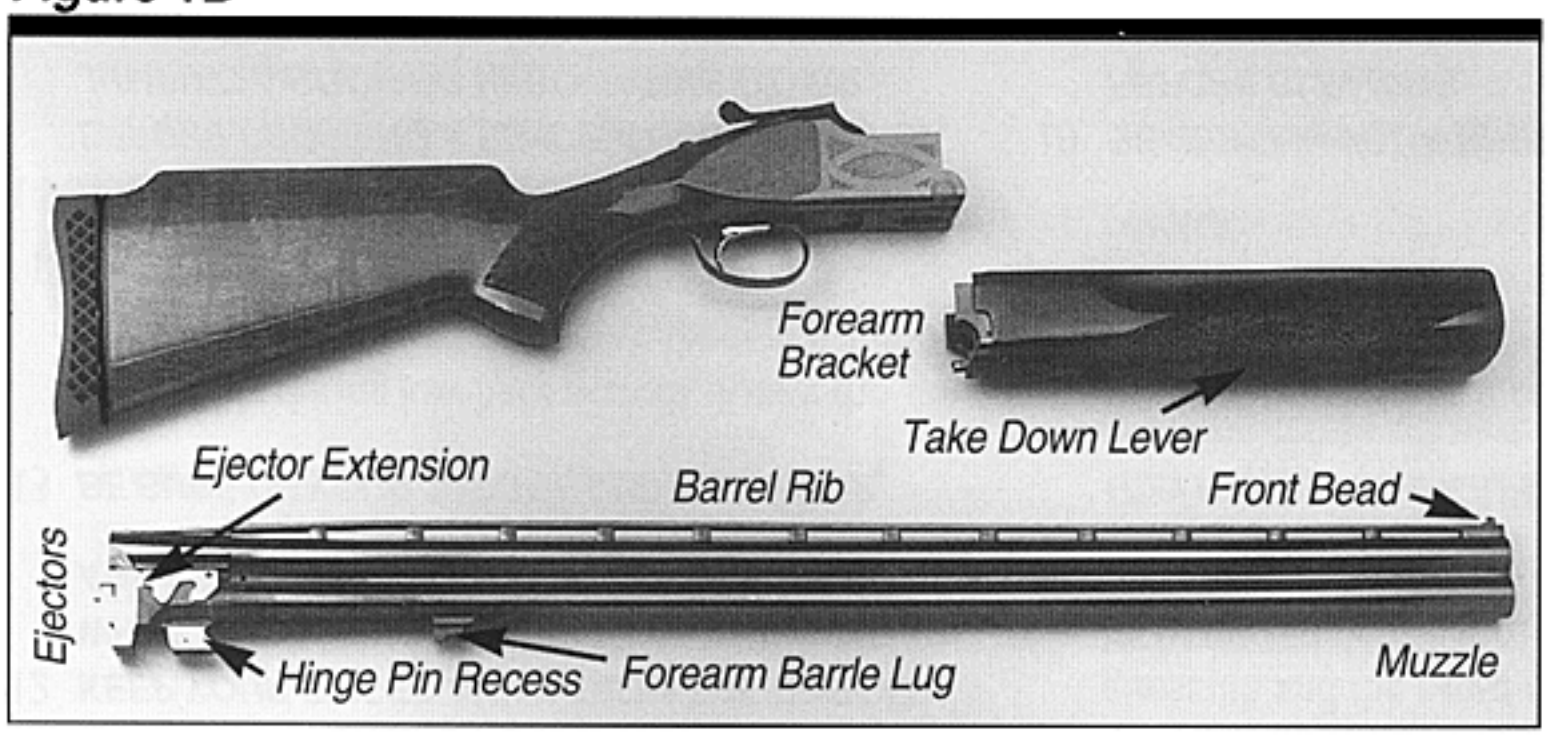
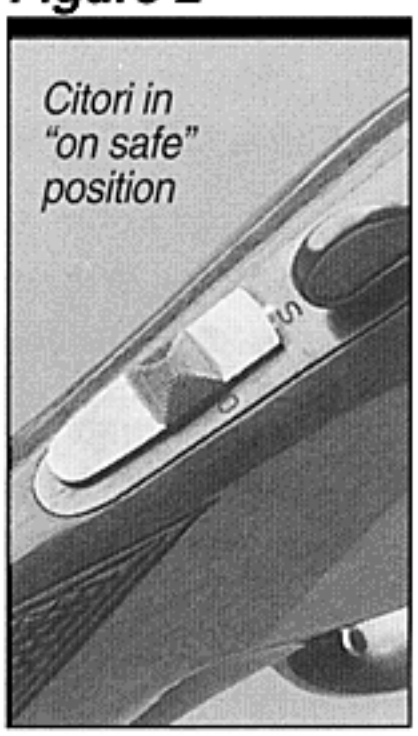


Figure 2



Closely supervise newcomers to the shooting sports. Encourage enrollment in hunting/shooting safety courses.

21 ***NEVER DRINK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES OR TAKE ANY TYPE OF DRUGS BEFORE OR DURING SHOOTING.***

Your vision and judgement could be dangerously impaired, making your gun handling unsafe to you or to others.

22 ***READ AND HEED ALL WARNINGS*** in this instruction book, on ammunition boxes and with all accessories that you install on your firearm. It is your responsibility to secure the most up-to-date information on the safe handling procedures for your Browning gun. Browning assumes no liability for incidents which occur when unsafe or improper gun accessories or ammunition combinations are used.

23 ***PRACTICE PERIODIC MAINTENANCE-AVOID UNAUTHORIZED SERVICING.*** Your gun is a mechanical device which will not last forever and, as such, is subject to wear and requires periodic inspection, adjustment, and service. Browning firearms should be serviced by a Browning recommended service station or by Browning's service facility in Arnold, Missouri. Browning cannot assume any responsibility for injuries suffered or caused by unauthorized servicing, alterations or modifications of Browning firearms.

DO NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, ALTER THE TRIGGER, SAFETY OR PARTS OF THE FIRING MECHANISM OF THIS OR ANY OTHER FIREARM. FAILURE TO OBEY THIS WARNING MAY RESULT IN INJURY OR DEATH TO YOURSELF OR OTHERS.

BE CAREFUL!

Figure 3

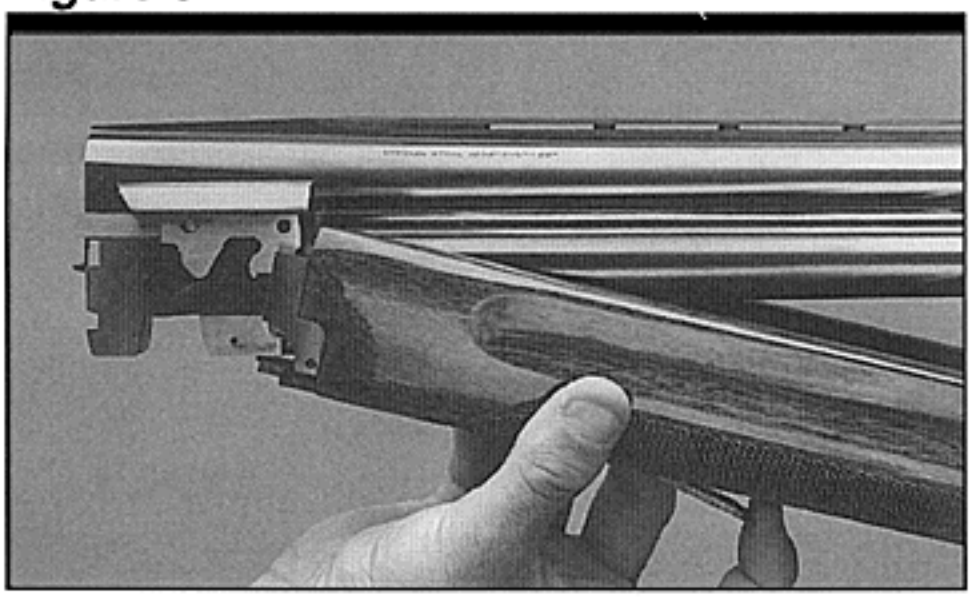
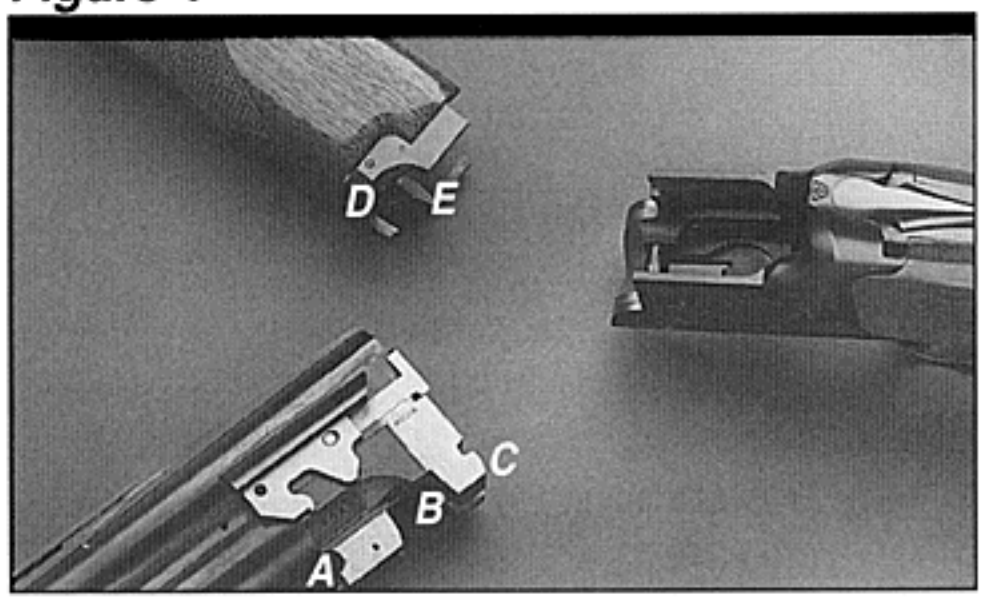


Figure 4



Nomenclature

In conventional gun terminology the position and movement of gun parts are described as they occur with the gun horizontal and in normal firing position: i.e., the muzzle is forward or in front; the buttstock is rearward or to the rear; the trigger is downward or underneath; the rib is upward or on top. For general parts nomenclature, refer to Figure 1-A. For specific parts names related to disassembly, refer to Figure 1-B. All figures apply to 12, 20 and 28 gauge as well as .410 bore Citori shotguns.

General Operation

The Citori shotgun is a two barreled shotgun with the barrels aligned one over the other. It has two separate barrels that allow a rapid second shot when needed. The trigger is a single selective trigger. After one barrel has been fired, your trigger shifts itself into position to fire the second barrel when the trigger is pulled for the second shot. It will not fire both barrels simultaneously. Only one barrel will be fired with each pull of the trigger.

Highly skilled techniques of hand-fitting and polishing have been used to accomplish the hairline fitting of metal parts on this gun. These painstaking operations are necessary to prevent looseness, even after long use. You may consider your new gun to be slightly stiff. This close fitting, however, assures you of long lasting dependability.

Serial Number

The serial number of your Citori is found under the top lever. Record this number for future reference.

Operation of the "Safety"

The complete action (both barrels) is put "on safe" by drawing the thumb safety/selector rearward (See Figure 2). To put the gun "off safe" the safety/selector is moved forward. In the "on safe" position an "S" appears directly in front of the safety/selector. The above applies whether the selector is positioned for the "O" (over barrel) or "U" (under barrel) to fire first. Whenever you are not actually firing your shotgun, always be certain that your gun is pointed in a safe direction, and check the safety manually or visually to avoid any chance of accidental discharge. Always keep your safety in the "on safe" position unless you actually are firing the shotgun.

Figure 5

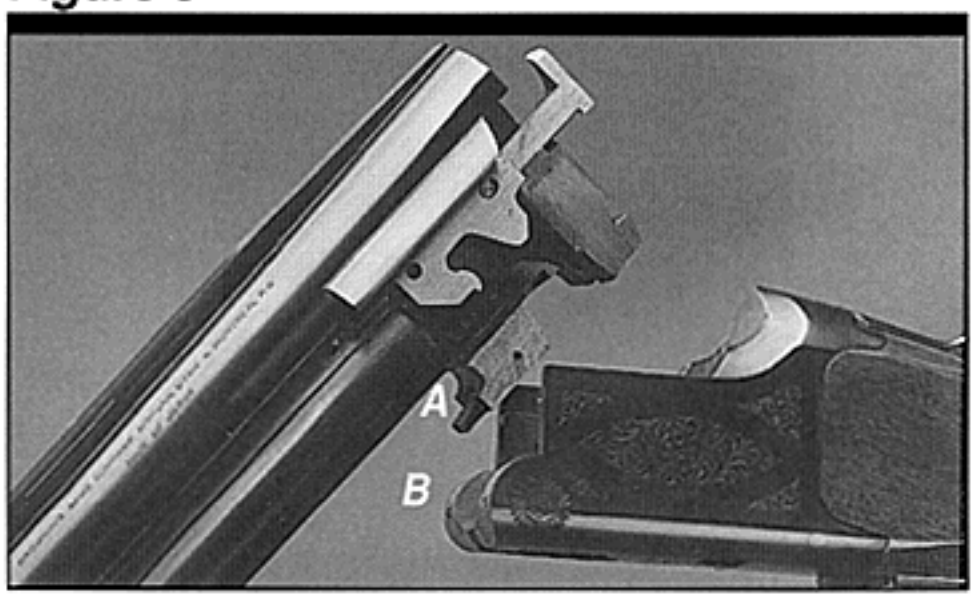
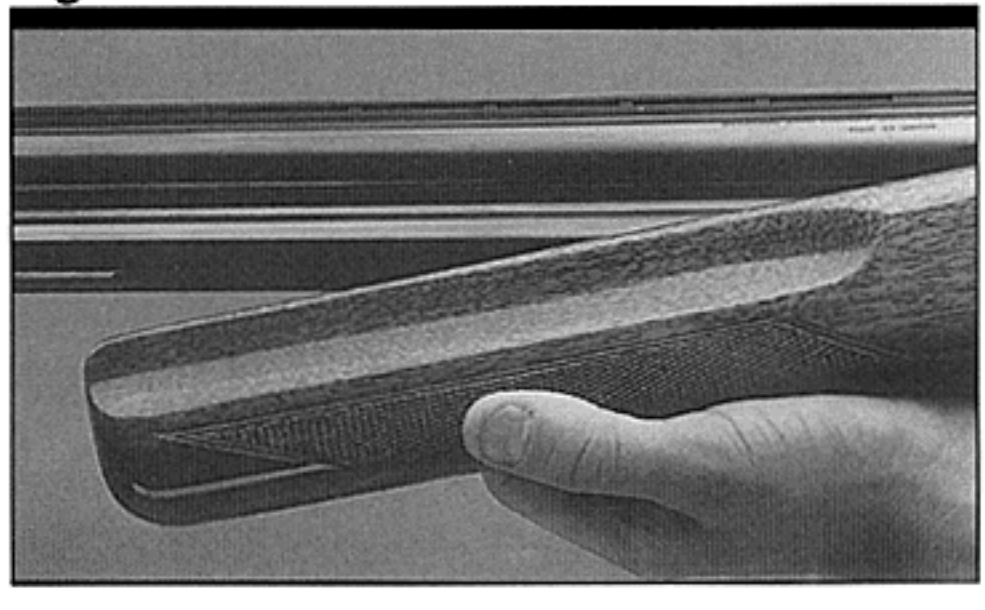


Figure 6

Figure 7

Figure 8



Assembly

1 ***BEFORE USING, CLEAN ANTI-RUST COMPOUND FROM ALL METAL PARTS,***

paying close attention to the barrel interior and the breech area. The various exposed metal parts of your new Browning Citori Shotgun are coated with a rust preventative compound for protection. Browning Oil is especially suited to remove this compound and give your new gun its first lubrication; however, any quality gun oil may be used. A heavier oil or grease is recommended to lubricate the hinge pin to prevent possible galling.

2 Prior to assembly, always make certain there is no shell in either chamber. Remove the forearm from the barrels by pulling outward on the forearm latch, pivoting the front of the forearm away from the barrels (See Figure 3). After cleaning exposed metal areas carefully, place one or two drops of gun oil at surfaces (A) hinge pin recess of forward locking lug; (B-C) both sides of the locking lug; two drops on forearm bracket (one each at D and E), (See Figure 4).

3 To attach the barrels to the action, grasp the stock's pistol grip with your right hand and anchor the butt stock between your right forearm and right side. With the thumb of your right hand, move the top lever sideways to the extreme right. Grasping the barrels in the left hand, engage the barrel lug's circular hinge (A) pin recess with the action's hinge pin (B) (See Figure 5).

4 Keeping pressure on the barrel to keep the hinge pin aligned in the barrel lug's circular recess rotate the barrels upward, fully closing the action (See Figure 6.)

Release the top lever. It should snap back to its central position.

5 Now place the butt of the gun's stock against the upper leg and slide the projecting steel tab on the rear of the forearm bracket into the opposing recess in the receiver bottom (See Figure 7). Pivot the forearm up to the barrel tightly. This will cause the forearm to engage onto the barrel. You should hear an audible "click" which signifies that the forearm is properly attached (See Figure 8).

CAUTION—IN ASSEMBLING YOUR SHOTGUN, DO NOT USE UNDUE FORCE IN CLOSING THE ACTION.

If the action and barrels are not properly aligned, undue force will only cause them to grind together and score or mar the finely fitted surfaces. If there appears to be interference start over at Step 3, being careful to mate and align the barrel lug's hinge pin recess and the receiver hinge pin properly.

Loading and firing

Visually check your safety to be certain it is in the "on safe" position before loading.

To load your Citori Over/Under move the top lever to the right and open the breech. Check chambers and bores to be sure they're clear of obstruction. Insert a shell in each chamber or in the chamber you intend to fire and close the action. Check to see that the barrel selector is set for the barrel you wish to fire first. By sliding the safety/selector button to the right a "U" will appear signifying that the under-barrel will fire first. If you slide the safety/selector button to the left an "O" will appear signifying that the over barrel will fire first. Barrel selection can be made only when the safety/selector is in the "on safe" position. After firing one barrel, it is not necessary to move the safety/selector to fire the second barrel. Simply release the trigger to its original position and pull it a second time.

Be certain you fully release the trigger between shots. If the trigger is not permitted to return to its fully forward position, the firing mechanism will not re-engage. The subsequent pull will fail to fire the gun. Proper execution of this maneuver is necessary with any single trigger gun. Failure to release the trigger ordinarily occurs with overly rapid firing or heavily gloved fingers.

In the event of a misfire due to a defective round in one barrel it is not necessary to shift the selector around to the other barrel to fire its cartridge. You may reset the trigger to fire the second shell merely by flipping the selector directly to the rear (the movement used to put the gun "on safe") then forward again to its original position. The selector moves back and forth only about 1/8 of an inch and with very little effort. You will observe that this selector is positioned conveniently to the thumb when the gun is in shooting position.

Top lever

The top lever operates the locking bolt, which is very closely handfitted to the barrel lugs. Provision is made for the gradual wear of locking surfaces by allowing a slight excess of metal. This exacting metal allowance keeps the breech of the gun tight.

Upon closing your gun, let the top lever snap into position—do not retard its action with your thumb. If closed in this manner, the top lever spring will return the top lever mechanism to locked position. It is not necessary that the top lever return to a completely central position; in fact, it usually will not do so in a new gun.

Many experienced shooters cultivate the habit of lightly pushing the top lever to the left after the gun is closed. This habit is no trouble; it becomes automatic and is a quick method of assuring yourself that foreign matter has not interfered with the complete closure of the breech. The breech is so tightly handfitted that accumulated debris, sand, etc. may prohibit complete closing. If this should occur the action will not close. Ópen the gun and unload it. Carefully examine the action surfaces and remove the foreign matter.

Keep the polished breech surfaces clean and lightly oiled.

Automatic ejectors

The ejectors of your Citori Shotgun are fully automatic and selective. That is, fired shells will be thrown completely out of the gun upon opening the action; unfired shells will be conveniently elevated above chamber level so they can be easily lifted out for unloading. NOTE: It is important to point the chamber — by slightly canting the shotgun to the right (left for left-handed shooters) — so shells eject clear of your body and face.

Disassembly

After having made certain there is no shell in either chamber and with the action closed, anchor the gun's butt stock against the upper leg and lift outward on the takedown latch. At the same time, grasp the forearm and with the help of the left hand pivot the forearm away from the barrels and remove the forearm.

Break the gun in the usual manner. Carefully disengage the barrel lug from the hinge pin and lift the barrels upward out of the action. The forearm can now be reattached to the barrels for storage.

DO NOT TAKE THE GUN APART BEYOND DISMOUNTING THE BARRELS AND FOREARM FROM THE ACTION.

This is a specialized, finely fitted mechanism. You may hopelessly mar it, and more complete disassembly of the gun is not required for normal maintenance.

Interchangeable Choke System

28 GAUGE & .410 BORE STANDARD INVECTOR —

All current 28 gauge and .410 bore shotgun barrels have been threaded to accept the Browning Invector Interchangeable Choke System. You may confirm this by looking on the right side of your barrel where the specifications are inscribed, and where the choke markings are normally located. All older Citori models are conventionally choked. The word INVECTOR denotes that the barrel is threaded. The degree of choke in the tube is indicated twice on each choke tube: Inscribed on the side of the tube, and indicated with a "notch" code on the top rim of the tube. All Invector choke tubes are made with tempered steel and are fully compatible with all **FACTORY AMMUNITION** (loaded in compliance with SAAMI specifications) including Magnum lead and steel shot loads and rifled slug loads.

The 28 gauge and .410 bore models have a different version of the Invector threaded choke tube system than the 12 and 20 gauge models.

Standard Invector choke tubes are steel and lead shot compatible. Browning's universal tube wrench is used to remove and install these tubes.

12 & 20 GAUGE INVECTOR PLUS SYSTEM —

CAUTION: Invector PLUS tubes are for use in Browning shotguns with back-bored barrels only, and are not interchangeable with Standard Invector choke tubes. Do not use Invector PLUS tubes in barrels threaded for standard Invector tubes. Do not use standard Invector tubes in barrels threaded for Invector PLUS tubes. Failure to follow these warnings may cause damage to your gun and cause injury to yourself and others.

Invector PLUS Tubes are fully steel and lead shot compatible. A special "Plus" choke tube wrench is provided to remove and tighten these tubes.

DO NOT FIRE THIS SHOTGUN WITHOUT HAVING A PROPER CHOKE TUBE INSTALLED.

Permanent damage may result to the threads.

DO NOT USE BROWNING INVECTOR OR INVECTOR PLUS CHOKE TUBES IN ANY SHOTGUN BARRELS NOT SUPPLIED BY BROWNING. ALSO, DO NOT USE ANY OTHER CHOKING DEVICE IN ANY SHOTGUN BARRELS SUPPLIED BY BROWNING. USE ONLY THE APPROPRIATE GAUGE AND TYPE OF CHOKE TUBES MARKED INVECTOR OR INVECTOR PLUS, DEPENDING ON YOUR SHOTGUN.

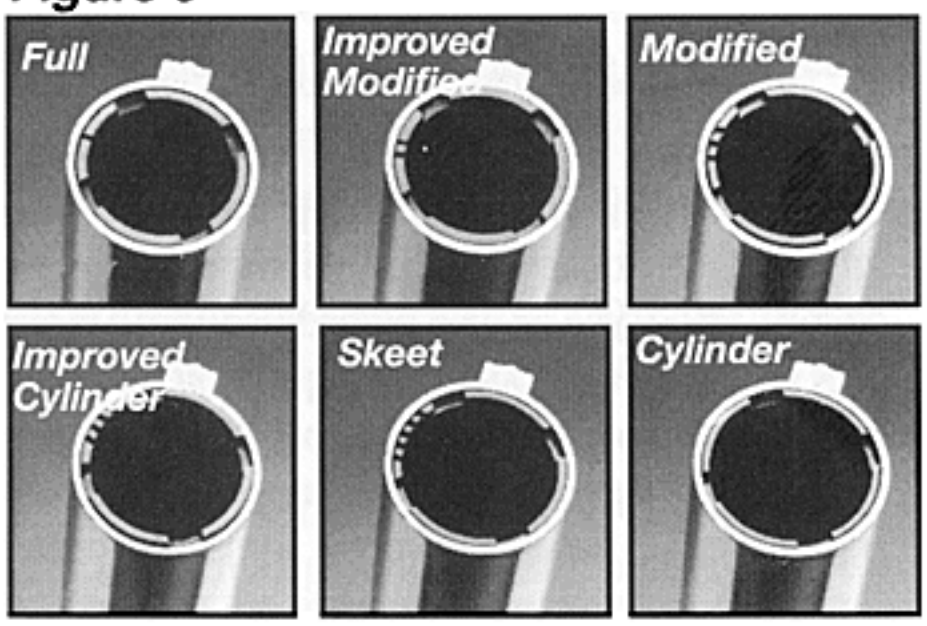
CAUTION: WHENEVER HANDLING ANY SHOTGUN FOR THE PURPOSE OF REMOVING OR INSTALLING A CHOKING DEVICE, MAKE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THE GUN IS FULLY UNLOADED, AND THE ACTION IS OPEN! NEVER ATTEMPT TO REMOVE OR INSTALL A SHOTGUN CHOKING DEVICE ON A LOADED FIREARM!

TUBE REMOVAL -

1 ***UNLOAD YOUR CITORI FULLY. INSPECT THE CHAMBERS TO MAKE SURE THEY DO NOT CONTAIN ANY SHELLS.***

2 Place the "safety" in the "on safe" position and open the action.

Figure 9



3 Use the Invector wrench to loosen the tube, turning it counterclockwise. Finger-twist the tube the rest of the way out of the barrel.

TUBE INSTALLATION -

1 ***UNLOAD YOUR CITORI FULLY. INSPECT THE CHAMBERS TO MAKE SURE THEY DO NOT CONTAIN ANY SHELLS.***

2 Place the "safety" in the "on safe" position and open the action.

3 Before installing a tube, check the internal choke tube threads in the muzzle, as well as the threads on the Invector choke tube to be sure they are clean. Lightly oil the threads with an oil like Browning Oil.

4 Using your fingers, screw the appropriate tube into the muzzle end of the barrel, tapered end first, notched end outward. When it becomes finger-tight, use the Invector choke tube wrench to firmly seat the tube.

THE INVECTOR OR INVECTOR PLUS CHOKE TUBE SHOULD BE PERIODICALLY CHECKED TO ASSURE THAT IT IS TIGHT AND FIRMLY SEATED. BEFORE CHECKING, FOLLOW ALL THE SAFETY GUIDELINES OUTLINED ABOVE.

Replacement and additional tubes and wrenches are available from your Browning dealer, or by writing to:

Browning Consumer Department,
One Browning Place, Morgan, Utah 84050-9326.
801-876-2711.

Canadian customers please call or write to:

Browning Canada Sports Ltd./Ltee,
5617 Chemin St-François
St-Laurent, Quebec H4S 1W6.
(514) 333-7261.

INVECTOR CHOKE TUBE CODE—

To identify individual Invector and Invector Plus tubes, refer to the abbreviated indications on the side of the tube, or use the identification mark(s) located on the top rim of each tube. (See Figure 9).

INVECTOR TUBE SELECTION—

To help you choose the correct choke tube for each hunting situation, all Browning Invector choke tubes are inscribed on the side with the patterns they produce with both lead and steel shot. Each Invector tube also has notches in the top rim of the tube. These notches are a code to allow you to determine the choke designation while the tube is installed. Rim notches refer specifically to lead shot. You will need to use the chart below to cross-reference from lead to steel, and determine the appropriate tubes for your ammunition and hunting/shooting situation.

Several tubes are supplied with your Browning shotgun. The tubes listed are also available as accessories. Remember, Invector-Plus and standard Invector tubes are not interchangeable. Invector-Plus tubes are for Browning guns with back-bored barrels only. Before removing/installing tubes, or reading the rim notch code, make sure your shotgun is fully unloaded.

Standard Invector (28 ga. & .410)

Rim Notches	Pattern With Lead Shot	Pattern With Steel Shot
I	Full	Full
III	Modified	Imp. Modified
IIII	Imp. Cylinder	Modified[1]
IIIII	Skeet	Modified[1]
No Notches	Cylinder	Imp. Cylinder

[1]When more than one choke designation is listed for a given steel shot pattern, use the more open choke listed for high velocity, larger shot size steel shot loads.

Invector Plus (20 ga. & 12 ga.)

Rim Notches	Pattern With Lead Shot	Pattern With Steel Shot
Knurled	X-Full Turkey	**
I	Full	*
II	Imp. Modified	Full[1]
III	Modified	Full[1]
IIII	Imp. Cylinder	Modified
IIIII	Skeet	Imp. Cylinder
No Notches	Cylinder	Cylinder

**Not for use with steel shot. Using an over-tight choke constriction with steel shot will result in an ineffective, "blown" pattern.*

***Extra Full Special with knurled rim and no rim code. Do not use with steel shot.*

[1]When more than one choke designation is listed for a given steel shot pattern, use the more open choke listed for high velocity, larger shot size steel shot loads.

CAUTION: DO NOT USE STANDARD INVECTOR CHOKE TUBES IN BARRELS MARKED INVECTOR-PLUS. DO NOT USE INVECTOR-PLUS CHOKE TUBES IN BARRELS MARKED INVECTOR. FAILURE TO FOLLOW ALL OF THE ABOVE WARNINGS CAN DAMAGE YOUR GUN AND CAUSE INJURY TO YOURSELF AND OTHERS.

Cleaning Suggestions

The Citori Over/Under Shotgun will function better and more reliably over a longer period of time if it is properly maintained and kept clean.

BEFORE PERFORMING ANY CLEANING PROCEDURES, ALWAYS MAKE CERTAIN THERE ARE NO SHELLS IN THE CHAMBERS.

You should clean your Citori after every day of shooting, and more often if it becomes excessively dirty. A minimum cleaning includes wiping down the action and oiling key parts. Most regular maintenance will also include cleaning the barrels. If you encounter a function problem (tight action when closing, etc.) be sure to give your gun a thorough cleaning, to see if it solves the problem, before seeking the services of a Browning Recommended Service Center or the Browning Service Facility in Arnold, Missouri, or a competent gunsmith.

A light cleaning means oiling and wiping down. It can be accomplished with the barrels still attached. A full cleaning requires that you remove the barrels and forearm. To clean your firearm, follow the general outline below:

DO NOT POUR LARGE QUANTITIES OF OIL INTO THE ACTION.

A large excess of oil will run back into the wood of the stock and cause softening of the wood, with consequential loosening of the stock.

CLEANING PROCEDURES -

1 ***BE CERTAIN YOUR GUN'S CHAMBERS ARE UNLOADED. ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE SAFETY GLASSES DURING ALL ASSEMBLY, DISASSEMBLY AND CLEANING PROCEDURES. KEEP AMMUNITION AWAY FROM THE CLEANING AREA. DO NOT TEST THE FUNCTION OF YOUR FIREARM WITH LIVE AMMUNITION.***

2 Remove the barrels and forearm from the receiver as explained previously.

3 Using a shotgun cleaning rod with a tip and patch large enough for a snug fit in the bores, insert the rod and lightly oil the patch in the breech end of the barrels and run back and forth several times in each barrel.

4 Inspect the bores from both ends for leading and plastic residue. Plastic residue is often left in the bores from the shot cups in modern shotshells. Leading and plastic residue will appear as longitudinal streaks and are usually more predominant near the muzzles and just forward of the chambers. A normal amount of either is common and is not serious.

5 If leading or plastic residue seems excessive you can remove it by brushing the bores with a brass brush. Soak the brush or spray the bore with a powder solvent first. Scrub until clean. To prevent bristles from breaking off, push the brush fully through each time before pulling it back through.

6 After all leading and residues have been removed run a clean dry patch through the bores. Follow this with a final lightly oiled patch.

Figure 10

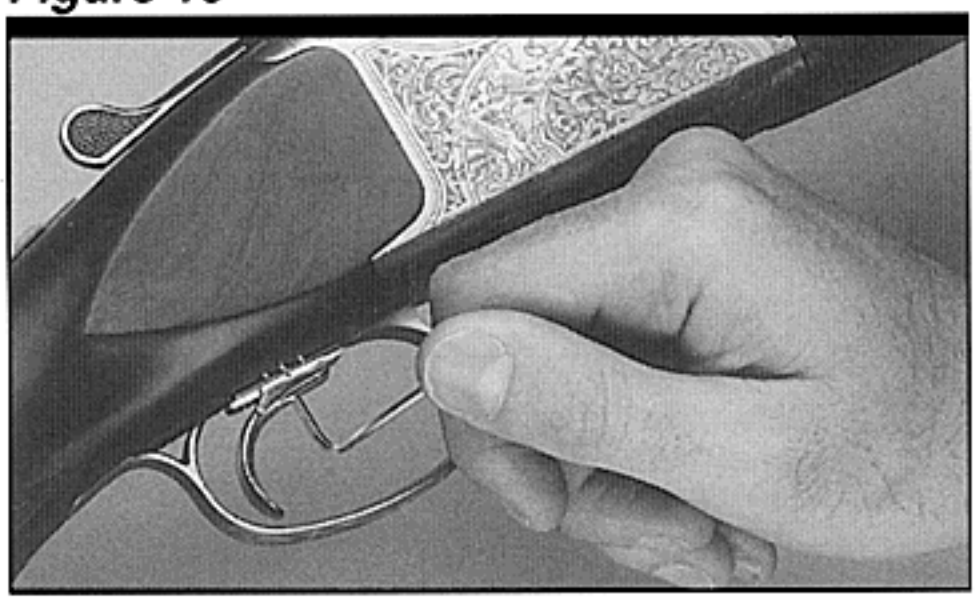
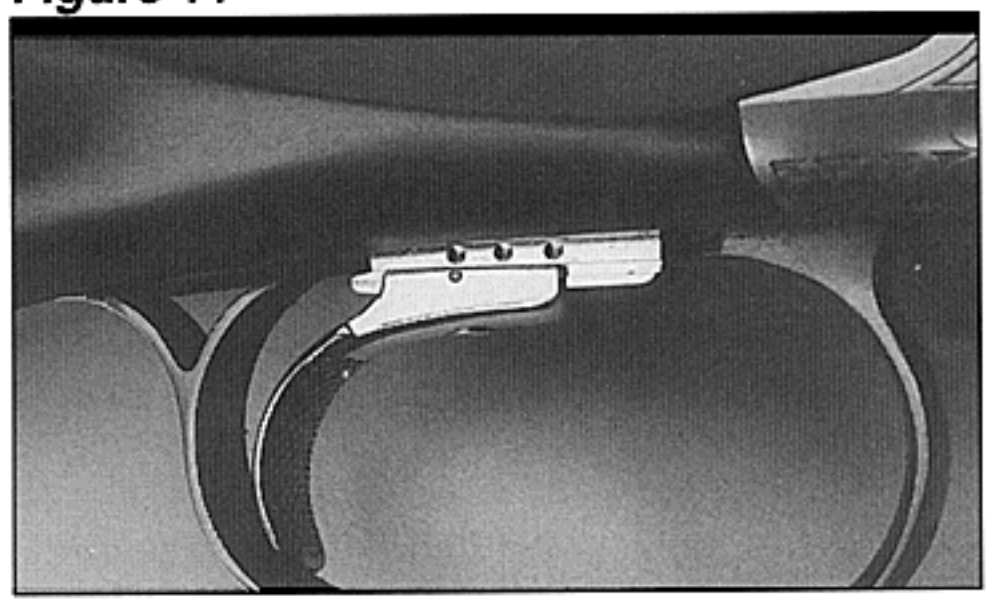


Figure 11



7 Wipe all metal surfaces off the receiver, forearm and barrels with a clean rag. Then lightly oil your gun at the points described in step 2 under "Assembly" on page 6. Regular, light oiling is extremely important to the durability and reliable operation of your shotgun.

Remember, the broad, polished, finely fitted surfaces of the receiver and forearm mechanisms (the barrel lugs, the hinge pin and forearm bracket) must always have a thin film of oil. Use a quality oil like Browning Oil for this purpose.

8 Inspect the barrels and chambers ***TO BE CERTAIN NO PATCHES HAVE INADVERTENTLY BEEN LEFT IN THEM.*** Remove any that remain.

9 The wood surfaces can also be wiped with Browning Oil or they can be polished with any quality furniture wax (but not both).

10 It is very important that the chambers of your shotgun be cleaned thoroughly and promptly after shooting plastic shotshells. ***DO NOT LEAVE DISCHARGED (EMPTY) SHELLS IN THE CHAMBERS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.*** The chemical composition of many plastic shells contains moisture which can "sweat" out of the shell and onto the chamber surface, and possibly cause corrosion and rust.

NEVER ATTEMPT TO TAKE YOUR CITORI APART FURTHER THAN EXPLAINED IN THIS MANUAL.

This is a specialized, finely fitted mechanism. You may permanently mar it by attempting to disassemble the inner mechanism assemblies. If further disassembly for service or cleaning is required, take your gun to a Browning recommended Service Center or a competent gunsmith, or send it to our Arnold, Missouri Service Facility as explained under "Service or Repair".

Additional Information regarding Browning Sporting Clays Models:

The information below pertains to the following Sporting Clays models: Golden Clays, 425 Sporting Clays, WSSF 425 Sporting Clays, XS, Ultra Sporter, Light Sporting 802 ES, Special Sporting Clays, Lightning Sporting Clays.

The following information will explain how to remove, to replace and to adjust the trigger in the Triple Trigger system, unique to the Browning Sporting Clays models.

TRIPLE TRIGGER SYSTEM

The Triple Trigger System has three different gold finished trigger shoes with different surfaces: wide with checkered surface, wide with smooth surface and narrow with smooth surface. Each trigger shoe is adjustable to three positions for length of pull. All other warnings, cautions and procedures found in the Citori manual still apply.

REMOVING THE TRIGGER

BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO REMOVE THE TRIGGER, OPEN THE ACTION TO ENSURE THAT THERE ARE NO ROUNDS IN EITHER CHAMBER.

All Sporting Clays models are supplied with three different styles of trigger shoes. To remove the trigger

shoe, loosen the center screw with a 5/64" allen wrench (see figure 10). Loosen the screw so that the trigger shoe slides easily on the trigger plate. Keep the screw threaded at least one thread into the trigger plate so the screw is not lost.

Slide the trigger shoe forward to the end of the trigger plate. Press the rearward end of the trigger plate down with your finger and gently slide the trigger shoe off the trigger plate.

To replace the trigger shoe, press the rearward end of the trigger plate and slide the trigger shoe down the side grooves of the plate.

CHANGING THE LENGTH OF PULL

With the trigger shoe loosely on the trigger plate, select the length of pull by lining up the notch on the right side of the trigger shoe with one of the three notches on the right side of the trigger plate (see figure 11). Make sure you line up the notches so you do not mar the trigger plate.

Use an allen wrench to tighten the screw on the trigger. Be certain the trigger shoe is secure before firing.

Service or Repair

If your firearm should require service or repairs, we suggest you first contact a local recommended Browning Firearms Service Center. Contact your Browning sporting goods dealer or call our Service Department for the address of the Service Center nearest you. Otherwise, you may send your firearm directly to our own Service Department. For technical questions about your firearm or service call our Service Department.

Browning Service Department
One Browning Place
Arnold, Missouri 63010-9406
Phone: 1-800-322-4626

Canadian Customers call or write:

Browning Canada Sports Ltd./Ltee,
5617 Chemin St-François
St-Laurent, Quebec H4S 1W6
Phone: (514) 333-7261

When returning your firearm for servicing, you *must* do the following:

a. Be sure it is completely unloaded.
b. Package it securely in a cardboard container.
c. Enclose a letter with your firearm that clearly describes the trouble experienced and the repairs or alterations desired.
d. If convenient, send a copy of the letter to us separately.
e. Never return ammunition with your firearm. It is against postal and most commerce regulations.

If you have any questions about this manual or about any other Browning products, call or write our Consumer Information Department:

Browning Consumer Information
One Browning Place
Morgan, Utah 84050-9326
Phone: (801) 876-2711